

Germany Quibbles To Win

AMERICAN LIVES JEOPARDIZED ON SEVEN SEAS BY GERMAN SUBMARINES WHILE THE TEUTON POWERS DIPLOMATICALLY DELAY

Start Is Made on Campaign to Stir Up Public Opinion in Germany Against Americans by Means of Pamphlets While Threatening Notes and Drawings Are Sent to Ambassador Representing U. S. in Germany

Mr. Gerard's story, for which The Arizona Republican has acquired the exclusive rights of publication in this field, began Sunday. Its publication will continue in daily installments. It will not be published in book form until Mr. Gerard's testimony of his experiences in Germany during the crucial period of the world's history shall have appeared completely in the columns of this newspaper.

By JAMES W. GERARD
American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917
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I do not intend to go in great detail into the exchange of notes and the public history of the submarine controversy, as all that properly belongs to the history of the war rather than to an account of my personal experiences, and besides, as Victor Hugo said, "History is not written with a microscope." All will remember the answer of Germany to the American Lusitania note, which answer, delivered on May 25, contained the charge that the Lusitania had been used in the transport of Canadian troops. In the meantime, however, the American ship Nebraska had been torpedoed off the coast of Ireland on the twenty-sixth and on May 28 Germany stated that the American steamer Gulfight had been torpedoed by mistake and apologized for this act.

Von Jagow gave me, about the same time, a note requesting that American vessels should be more plainly marked and should illuminate their marking at night.

The second American Lusitania note was published on July 11, 1915, and its delivery was coincident with the resignation of Mr. Bryan as secretary of state. In this last note President Wilson (for, of course, it is an open secret that he was the author of these notes) made the issue perfectly plain, referring to the torpedoing of enemy passenger ships:

Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for putting the lives of those on board ship in jeopardy.

The German answer to this American Lusitania note was delivered on July 8 and again stated that "We have been obliged to adopt a submarine war

that the American citizens can protect an enemy ship by mere fact of their presence on board."

Germany's U-boat proposals rejected July 31 the American government rejected the proposals of Germany, saying: "That the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination." It disposed of the claim that the acts of England gave Germany the right to retaliate even though American citizens should be deprived of their lives in the course of retaliation by stating: "For a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act of retaliation is an admission that it is illegal." Continuing it said: "If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals as well as justice and a due regard for dignity of neutral powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued."

It was also said "That the United States cannot believe that the Imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for the needless destruction of human life by an illegal act." (And the most of the note was contained in the following sentence: "Friendship itself prompts it (the United States) to say to the Imperial government that retaliation by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of these rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as being deliberately unfriendly.")

German Attack on Nebraska Disavowed

There the matter has remained so far as the Lusitania was concerned until now. In the meantime the attack on the American ship Nebraska was disavowed, the German note stating that "the torpedo was not meant for the American flag and is to be considered an unfortunate accident." The diplomatic situation with regard to the use of the submarine and the attack on many merchant ships without notice and without putting the passengers in safety was still unsettled when on August 19, 1915, the British ship Arabic was torpedoed without warning not far from the place where the Lusitania had gone down. Two Americans were among the passengers killed.

The German government, after the usual quibbling, at length in its note of September 7 asserted that the cap-

Für Licht und Wahrheit

1861 and 1914/16.

Appeals to "Woman's Majesty and Omnipotence"

"The women of Belgium (1) have been insulted, imprisoned, robbed, violated, and outraged in a most inhuman and savage manner. Their homes and goods have been destroyed, their houses forcibly entered, the helpless and unresisting inmates murdered, and the fleeing overladen and cut down by the savage soldiery of the Kaiser (2). They are now galling their hellish rage against the people they seek to destroy in inflicting every kind of torture, punishment, and misery that their brutal minds can invent. The atrocities, cruelties, crimes and outrages committed against the Belgians (3) in this war are without a parallel in the history of the world. In the name of suffering Belgium (4), civilization, justice, peace, liberty, humanity, Christianity, and a candid world, and by the highest considerations that can call men to action, we beg you to come forward to aid, contribute, and support a brave and valiant people that are fighting for their homes, freedom, brightness, lives, independence, sacred honor, and all that is dear to mankind. By all the sorrows, deprivations, bereavements, losses, hardships, and suffering that now engulf the Belgian (5) people, we appeal to you to rush to their aid with your peace, shillings, and pounds, give them your sympathy, countenance, and influence, to hurl the tyrants from their country. Fair and best of the earth, for the sake of violated innocence, insulted virtue, and the honor of your sex, come in woman's majesty and omnipotence and give strength to a cause that has for its object the highest human aims, the amelioration and exaltation of humanity."

Appeals and accusations like the above are not uncommon at the present time, and, like this, they emanate from England chiefly. But though written by a Briton and received throughout the unquenchable truth, it is rather surprising that it was not written against the Germans at all, but against our own United States and her gallant soldiers of the Civil War. And, instead of the

1861 and 1914/16.

Kultur an die Majestät und Allmacht der Frau

"Die Frauen Belgiens (1) sind in einer wilden Art beleidigt, eingesperrt, beraubt und geschändet worden. Ihre Häuser sind zerstört, ihre hilflosen und wehrlosen Angehörigen ermordet, die fliehenden überladenen und niedergedrückt durch die wüsten Soldaten des Kaisers (2) niedergemetzelt. Sie sind nun gegen das Volk, das sie vernichten wollen, ihre heilige Wut zu richten. In dem Namen der leidenden Belgier (3), der Zivilisation, der Gerechtigkeit, des Friedens, der Freiheit, der Christenheit und einer candiden Welt, und durch die höchsten Überlegungen, die Männer zum Handeln aufrufen, bitten wir Sie, sich zu erheben und unterstützen Sie einen tapferen und edlen Volk, das für sein Heim, seine Freiheit, seinen Lebensunterhalt, seine Unabhängigkeit, seinen heiligen Ehre und all das, was Menschen lieben, kämpfen. Durch alle Sorgen, Entbehrungen, Verluste, Qualen, die jetzt die Belgier (4) umgibt, rufen wir Sie an, ihnen mit Ihrer Sympathie, Ihren Schillingen und Pfund zu helfen, ihnen Ihre Sympathie, Ihren Beifall, Ihre Unterstützung zu verleihen. Werfen Sie die Tyrannen aus dem Lande. Gerecht und Beste der Erde, um der willen der unschuldigen Unschuldigen, der beleidigten Tugend, der Ehre Ihres Geschlechts, kommen Sie in der Majestät und Allmacht Ihrer Frauheit und geben Sie Kraft einer Frau in der Majestät und Allmacht der Frauheit, die die Welt zum Handeln aufrufen."

Derlei und dergleichen, wie die vorstehende, sind in der gegenwärtigen Zeit sehr häufig zu hören. Sie kommen von einem Briten her und sind in der That von einem Engländer geschrieben. Aber obwohl sie von einem Briten herkommen und in der That von einem Engländer geschrieben sind, so ist es doch sehr überraschend, dass sie nicht gegen die Deutschen, sondern gegen unsere eigenen Vereinigten Staaten und ihre tapferen Soldaten des Bürgerkriegs gerichtet sind. Und, anstatt die

FOR LIGHT AND TRUTH

"Wilson and his Press is not America"



An American Demonstration
The 29th of January, the birthday of the German Emperor, an American secret service agent, disguised as the head of the American flag, was paraded in front of the German flag in the city of Berlin. The American flag was surrounded by black smoke. The crowd was the first to recognize the independence of the German Empire. After a few minutes the crowd was dispersed and the flag was taken away.

"Wilson and seine Presse ist nicht Amerika"



Eine amerikanische Handlung
Am 29. Januar, dem Geburtstag des deutschen Kaisers, wurde ein amerikanischer Geheimdienstagent, verkleidet als Kopf der amerikanischen Flagge, in der Stadt Berlin vor der deutschen Flagge paradiert. Die amerikanische Flagge wurde von schwarzen Rauch umgeben. Die Menge war die erste, die die Unabhängigkeit des deutschen Reiches erkannte. Nach wenigen Minuten wurde die Menge zerstreut und die Flagge wurde weggenommen.

tain of the German submarine, while engaged in preparing to sink the Dunsley, became convinced that the approaching Arabic was trying to ram him and, therefore, fired his torpedo. The Imperial government refused to admit any liability, but offered to arbitrate.

There followed almost immediately the case of the Ancona, sunk by a submarine flying the Austrian flag. This case was naturally out of my jurisdiction, but formed a link in the chain, and then came the sinking of the Persia in the Mediterranean. On this boat our consul of Odessa lost his life.

In the note of Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing dated September 1, 1915, Count von Bernstorff said that liners would not be sunk by German submarines without warning and without putting the passengers in safety, provided the liners did not try to escape or offer resistance, and it was further stated that this policy was in effect before the sinking of the Arabic.

There were long negotiations during this period concerning the Arabic. At one time it looked as if diplomatic relations would be broken, but finally the Imperial government consented to acknowledge that the submarine commander had been wrong in assuming that the Arabic intended to ram his boat, offered to pay an indemnity and thereby the act of the commander. It was stated that orders so precise had been given to the submarine commanders that a "recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic is considered out of the question."

Austria Yields in the Ancona Case
In the same way the Austrian government gave way to the demands of America in the Ancona case at the end of December, 1915. Ambassador Penfield, in Austria, won great praise for his admirable handling of this case.

The negotiations as to the still pending Lusitania case were carried on in Washington by Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing, and finally Germany offered to pay an indemnity for the death of the Americans on the Lusitania whose deaths Germany "greatly regretted," but refused to disavow the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Lusitania or to admit that such act was illegal.

About this time our state department sent out a note proposing in effect that submarines should conform to "cruiser" warfare, only sinking a vessel which defended itself or tried to escape, that before sinking a vessel its passengers and crew should be placed in safety and that, on the other hand, merchant vessels of belligerent nationality should be prohibited from carrying any arms whatsoever. This suggestion was not followed up. Zimmermann (not the one in foreign office) wrote an article in the Lokal Anzeiger, of which he is an editor, saying the United States had something on its side in the question of the export of munitions. I heard that Von Kessel, commander of the Mark of Brandenburg, said he (Zimmermann) ought to be shot as a traitor. Zimmermann, hearing of this, made Von Kessel apologize, but he was shortly afterward mobilized.

Zimmermann's Menacing Statement to Colonel House
Colonel House had arrived in Germany at the end of January, 1916, and remained only three days. He was quite worried by the situation and by an interview he had with Zimmermann in which Zimmermann expressed the readiness of Germany to go to war with the United States.

Of course, arranged that Colonel House should have an interview with the chancellor at this time, and after dinner one night he had a long talk with the chancellor, in which the dangers of the situation were pointed out.

In February, 1916, the Junkers in the Prussian lower house started a fight against the chancellor and discussed submarine war, a matter out of their



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province. The chancellor hit back at them rather hard and had the better of the exchange. At this period it was reported that the emperor went to Wilhelmshafen to warn the submarine commanders to be careful.

(Continued tomorrow)

FIFTH PLACE IS WON BY CHICAGO
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—(National)—Wolver's triple broke up an eleven-inning game today and gave Chicago victory over Brooklyn and also fifth place. Score:
Brooklyn 000 200 110 60—4 8 2
Chicago 001 100 020 01—5 11 1
Batteries: Rudolph, Allen, Ragan and Traggesser; Mitchell and Wingo.

CINCY PITCHER WINS OWN GAME
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—(National)—Cincinnati hammered Rudolph hard. Allen, who relieved him, was wild and the locals won today, 7 to 0. Mitchell pitched excellent ball and carried off the batting honors with three hits and two runs in four times. Score:
Boston 000 000 000 00—0 5 2
Cincinnati 003 211 008—7 12 1
Batteries: Rudolph, Allen, Ragan and Traggesser; Mitchell and Wingo.

WESTERN LEAGUE
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DES MOINES, Aug. 10.—Musser struck out thirteen batters and held Hutchinson hitless until the ninth, but in that inning McCabe tripped and Benson singled, scoring the winning run. Score:
Hutchinson 000 000 001—1 2 3
Des Moines 000 000 000—0 8 3
Batteries: Adams and O'Brien; Musser and Spahr.

O'Toole Strikes Out Thirteen
OMAHA, Aug. 10.—O'Toole struck out thirteen men and allowed but seven hits, including a home run with two on bases. A wild throw accounted for Denver's other run. Score:
Denver 000 400 000—4 7 2
Omaha 000 230 10—6 8 2
Batteries: Rook and Shestak; O'Toole and Brotten.

East Tightens Up
LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—After the first inning when Joplin got three runs by hard hitting, East was invincible and Lincoln won. Score:
Joplin 300 000 000—3 7 2
Lincoln 000 000 13—4 8 2
Batteries: Graham, Hall and Monroe; East and Rohrer.

Bremmerhoff Is Effective
ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 10.—Bremmerhoff pitched excellent ball and St. Joseph won from Wichita. Score:
Wichita 000 000 000—9 4 1
St. Joseph 200 023 008—7 13 0
Batteries: Koestner and Robbins; Bremmerhoff and Crosby.

SALT RIVER VALLEY WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

Notice of Special Election

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, 1917, a special election by the shareholders of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association will be held for the ratification or rejection of a proposed agreement, denominated for the purposes of identification as, "Proposed Agreement for Taking Over of the Care, Operation and Maintenance of the Irrigation Works known as the Salt River Project by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association," to be entered into between the United States, acting in this behalf by the secretary of the interior, and this association, a copy of which may be seen at the office of the secretary, and a copy of which was published in the Arizona Republican, the Arizona Gazette and the Mesa Tribune on the sixteenth day of July, 1917.

Also for the ratification or rejection of the proposed amendment to Article XIII of the Articles of Incorporation of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, a copy of which may be seen at the office of the secretary and a copy of which was published in the Arizona Republican, the Arizona Gazette and the Mesa Tribune on the sixteenth day of July, 1917.

The shareholders will vote Yes or No on the amendment as they express their approval or disapproval of it. The election will be governed by the by-laws governing general elections of the association so far as they apply.

Witness my hand this Sixteenth day of July, 1917.

CHAS. A. VAN DER VEER,
Secretary of Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

First publication July 17, 1917.



to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law."

Again referring to the alleged fact of the Lusitania's carrying munitions, the German answer said "That if the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners."

The note contained, also, some of Zimmermann's favorite proposals to the effect that German submarine commanders would be instructed to permit the passage of American steamers marked in a special way and whose sailing had been notified in advance, provided that the American government guaranteed that these vessels did not carry contraband of war. It was also suggested that a number of neutral vessels should be added to those sailing under the American flag to give greater opportunity for those Americans who were compelled to travel abroad. The note's most important part continued: "In particular, the Imperial government is unable to admit



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